FACT-FILE

Where the Merit Scholars Are

The top 105 campuses in first-year enrollment of national-scholarship winners in fall of 1982

	Freshmen	Rank
U. of Alabama, Tuscaloosa	12	90
Amherst C.	19	62
Arizona State U.	12	90
U. of Arkansas, Fayetteville	22	54
Auburn U.	14	83
Baylor U.	56	19
Boston U.	35	37
Bradley U.	11	95
Brigham Young U.	27	48
Brown U.	57	18
Bucknell U.	11	95
U. of California		
Berkeley	42	31
Los Angeles	18	67
California Inst. of Technology	30	41
Carleton C.	98	12
Carnegie-Mellon U.	21	58
Case Western Reserve U.	56	20
U. of Chicago	84	15
U. of Cincinnati	16	73
Clarkson C.	11	95
Clemson U.	11	95
U. of Colorado	22	54
Cornell U.	55	21
Dartmouth C.	43	30
Davidson C.	11	95
U. of Delaware	16	73
Drake U.	11	95
Duke U.	64	17
Emory U.	30	41
U. of Florida	105	11
Florida State U.	46	27
Georgetown U.	26	50
U. of Georgia	51	23
Georgia Inst. of Technology	116	14
Grinnell C.	13	86
Gustavus Adolphus C.	11	95
Harvard U.	295	1
Hendrix C.	11	95
Hope C.	14	83
U. of Illinois	51	23
Indiana U.	13	86
U. of Iowa	42	31
Iowa State U.	49	26
Johns Hopkins U.	31	40
U. of Kansas	41	34
Kansas State U.	15	79
Lawrence U.	13	86
Lehigh U.	22	54
Louisiana State U.	13	86
Macalester C.	22	54
U. of Maryland, College Park	28	46
Massachusetts Inst. of Technology	152	6
U. of Miami	12	90
Miami U. (Ohio)	19	62
U. of Michigan, Ann Arbor	45	28
Michigan State U.	98	12
Michigan Technological U.	12	90
U. of Minnesota, Minneapolis	44	29
U. of Missouri, Columbia	52	22
U. of Nebraska, Lincoln	42	31
U. of North Carolina, Chapel Hill	21	58
North Carolina State U.	13	79
U. of North Dakota	16	73
Northwestern U.	142	7
U. of Notre Dame	41	34
Oberlin C.	12	90
Ohio State U.	72	16
U. of Oregon	17	70
U. of Pennsylvania	51	23
Pennsylvania State U.	29	45
Pomona C.	18	67
Princeton U.	190	2
U. of Puget Sound	16	73
Purdue U.	33	38
Rensselaer Polytechnic Inst.	39	36
Rice U.	172	4
Rose-Hulman Inst. of Technology	25	52
Rutgers U.	15	79
Saint Olaf C.	26	50
U. of South Carolina, Columbia	11	95
U. of Southern California	19	62
Southern Methodist U.	14	83
Southwestern at Memphis	11	95
Stanford U.	107	10
Swarthmore C.	18	67
U. of Tennessee, Knoxville	19	62
U. of Texas, Austin	130	8
Texas A&M U.	190	2
Trinity U.	30	41
Tulane U.	24	53
U. of Utah	15	79
Valparaiso U.	11	95
Vanderbilt U.	20	60
U. of Virginia	32	39
Virginia Polytechnic Inst. & State U.	28	46
U. of Washington	16	73
Washington and Lee U.	19	62
Washington U. (Mo.)	111	9
West Virginia U.	27	48
Wheaton C. (Illinois)	16	73
Whitman C.	17	70
C. of William and Mary	17	70
Williams C.	30	41
U. of Wisconsin, Madison	20	60
Yale U.	171	5

SOURCE: NATIONAL MERIT SCHOLARSHIP CORPORATION

Michigan Colleges Say Budget Cuts Will Cause Financial Chaos

LANSING, MICH.

Gov. James J. Blanchard of Michigan last week proposed a 38-per-cent rise in the state income tax and called for $225-million in budget cuts, about a third of which are expected to come from public colleges and universities.

In his first State of the State Address, the new governor, a Democrat who took office January 3, said the financially ravaged state "must move away from the precipice of bankruptcy."

College officials praised the proposed tax hike as a necessary step toward financial solvency, but they warned that budget cuts of such magnitude—about 9 per cent of all state aid to colleges—would create financial chaos at the universities.

Michigan, with the country's highest unemployment rate, has a budget deficit estimated at more than $750-million.

Since taking office last month, Mr. Blanchard has deferred two months of state-aid payments to Michigan's 15 four-year colleges and 29 community colleges.

His speech focused largely on unemployment and the need for jobs. But several times he cited the state's beleaguered colleges. "Programs more important than ever to our short-term and long-term development, such as higher education, have already felt the cold steel of the knife of budget cuts," he said.

Mr. Blanchard did not specify how he planned to divide the $225-million in budget cuts, except to say he would not touch aid to the unemployed. Most political observers expect him to follow closely the advice of his "Financial Crisis Council," which recommended cuts of $60-million at four-year colleges and $15-million at community colleges.

That prospect has college officials worried. The day before Mr. Blanchard's speech, a delegation of five college presidents visited the governor to urge him not to "mortgage the future" by cutting aid to education. They delivered a letter signed by all 15 of the state's university presidents.

"We told him that such a cut would be devastating and unconscionable," said Harold Abel, president of Central Michigan University. "It would give us two options—make dramatic cuts in our programs and personnel, or raise our tuition by 50 per cent, making us a private college for all practical purposes."

Richard Kennedy, vice-president for state relations at the University of Michigan, said the crisis council's plan would "simply be unmanageable for us. We've had cuts of $30-million since 1980, and that has left us grasping."

College presidents say they will lobby for the plan, which would increase the personal income tax from 4.6 to 6.35 per cent and raise approximately $800-million a year.

Mr. Blanchard said it was "stern medicine, but we have a very sick patient on our hands."

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'In' Box

Late premium payments by some colleges and universities are cutting into retirement-fund accumulations for employees who participate in the Teachers Insurance and Annuity Association and the College Retirement Equity Fund.

It's not a widespread or "serious" problem, says William T. Slater, senior vice-president at T.I.A.A. and C.R.E.F., but "there are institutions that are late"—submitting monthly premiums for faculty members and other participants past the usual 31-day grace period. The companies, in turn, do not credit the payments or start figuring earnings on them until they are received.

Beginning next month, however, individual participants will be notified directly by T.I.A.A. and C.R.E.F. when monthly premiums for the previous calendar year were due and when they were received (and thus credited to their accounts).

According to Mr. Slater, colleges have known for more than a year that such information will be provided. It will be included in the companies' latest annual *Report of Annuity Premiums and Benefits* to all owners of T.I.A.A. or C.R.E.F. annuities.

▪

Two other publications of interest to T.I.A.A.-C.R.E.F. participants may be ordered from the companies:

▶ *Employee Retirement and Insurance Benefits Cost Survey—1981* ($4.50, prepaid), a 48-page booklet providing data from 686 colleges and universities with combined payrolls totaling $17.1-billion.

▶ *Allocating Premiums Between TIAA and CREF* (free), an updated pamphlet containing advice about choosing between the companies' fixed and variable annuities.

Order from T.I.A.A. / C.R.E.F., 730 Third Avenue, New York 10017.

▪

Have the copying machines been turned off at New York University?

Ever since a group of publishers sued the university and several of its professors in December over alleged copyright violations, officials there have refused to comment publicly on the case. Last week, however, N.Y.U. spokesmen were denying a published report that, because of the suit, the university had banned all further classroom use of photocopied materials.

Other sources said that faculty members had received copies of a strict "interim photocopying policy" from S. Andrew Schaffer, vice-president and general counsel of the university. By one campus account, Mr. Schaffer said in a memo accompanying the guidelines that, while the university and publishers' representatives were discussing the "need" for litigation, issues raised by the suit were not easily resolved.

According to *Publishers Weekly*, another memo—its source not disclosed—said Mr. Schaffer had directed that no part of any published material was to be duplicated for distribution to students. But Mr. Schaffer said last week that he had issued "no such directive."

Personal & Professional

Finding the 'Right' College President Means Looking First at the College

By SUZANNE PERRY

Twenty-five years ago it was not uncommon for college trustees to hand-pick a president with barely a nod toward faculty members or anyone else who might have been interested in the process.

Since then, however, "affirmative action" and "shared governance" have made the task of choosing a president much more open and complex. Many searches now take the better part of a year, according to a recent study, and it's not unusual for one to attract as many as 200 applicants. In addition, presidential searches typically have come to involve many faculty members, students, and others connected with the college, as well as trustees. There is, in short, a lot of painstaking work by many people.

Relying on Consultants

With so much at stake, what is the best way to insure that the results are worthwhile? One good answer, according to a 1981 report commissioned by the Association of Governing Boards of Universities and Colleges and the Association of American Colleges, is to rely on outside consultants for advice and legwork.

"Too many trustees and faculty members have the mistaken notion that they would be surrendering their responsibility" if they retained a consultant, said the report, prepared by Richard D. Weigle, president emeritus of St. John's College in Maryland.

Whether or not a consultant is involved, those who have studied the selection process offer many recommendations for improving it. The first step, they say, is to tailor the search to the institution.

For example, John W. Nason, a consultant to the Association of Governing Boards, notes in a report that "the large state university surrounded by diverse political pressures will need to proceed more cautiously and circumspectly than a small church-related college where choice is limited to a member of the religious denomination or order."

Ronald S. Stead, executive director of the nonprofit Presidential Search Consultation Service, says that when his organization is hired to help find a college president, it begins by spending several days interviewing people on the campus and trying to get a sense of the type of person who would be right for the job at that point in the institution's history.

A college that has become self-satisfied may need a "mover and a shaker," he says, while one that has experienced a period of turmoil may need a "healer."

At Western Washington University, which named a president in December for the first time in eight years, the search committee concluded after consulting with people on the campus that it needed "a very different kind" of chief executive from the last one, says Peter J. Elich, chairman of the psychology department and vice-chairman of the committee.

The panel got the distinct message that the new president should be a "topnotch administrator" who could help the university weather tough economic times, Mr. Elich adds. Eight years ago, in contrast, faculty members and others emphasized "academic leadership" and "internal inspiration," he says.

Western Washington's new president is G. Robert Ross, formerly a senior consultant for the American Association of State Colleges and Universities and, before that, chancellor at the University of Arkansas at Little Rock. He succeeded Paul J. Olscamp, who had been a professor of philosophy and vice-chancellor for student programs at Syracuse University before he was appointed president.

'Ideal' Candidate May Not Exist

As a search committee formulates its list of desired characteristics, it should guard against looking for a nonexistent "ideal" president, the experts say.

Laurence Barrett, a former provost of Kalamazoo College, gives an example from a recent presidential search there that led to the appointment of David W. Breneman, a senior fellow at the Brookings Institution.

Based in part on suggestions offered at open meetings on the campus, Kalamazoo's search committee developed a "presidential profile"—but it was not very helpful, says Mr. Barrett, who served as a consultant. It was full of rhetoric, outlining many impressive qualities that a president should have but without ranking their im-

Continued on Page 23, Column 1

Most Colleges Sticking with Social Security

WASHINGTON

Despite widespread concern about the future of the Social Security system, there has been no rush among colleges and universities to pull out of the federal retirement plan.

A spot check by *The Chronicle* last week turned up only one institution—the University of Colorado—where officials were considering withdrawing from Social Security.

Meanwhile, hundreds of nonprofit agencies and government employers, which are not required to participate, have dropped out of the federal plan in recent years because of increased costs and heightened concern over the system's solvency.

If Colorado pulls out, it will join an estimated 10 per cent of colleges and universities that have never offered Social Security coverage to their employees or that once offered it but dropped out.

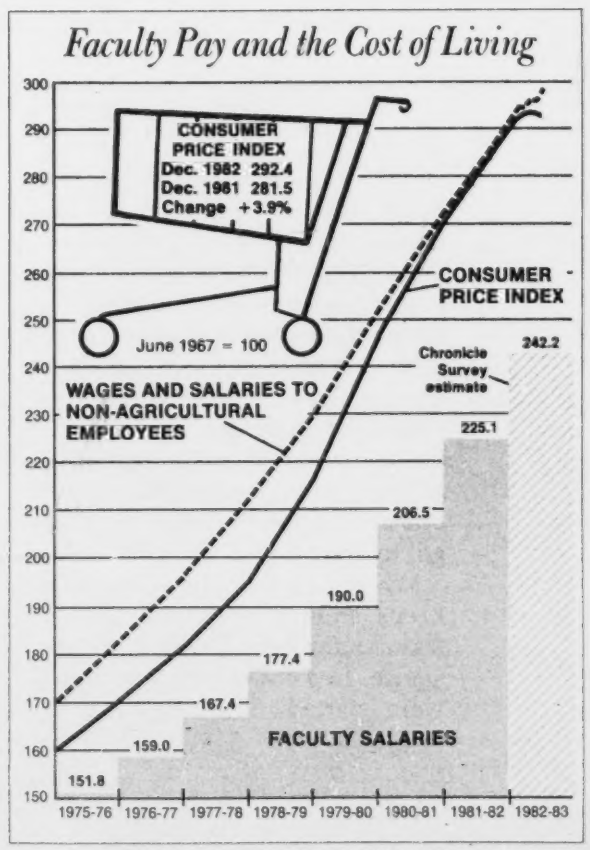
'Difficult, Costly, and Risky'

Most colleges and universities apparently agree with a report commissioned in 1979 by the University of Michigan that concluded that it would be "difficult, costly, and risky" for the university to attempt to match the benefits provided under the federal plan—benefits that employees had come to expect.

Social Security laws permit nonprofit organizations and entities of state and local governments to elect not to participate in Social Security, but that option will end if Congress adopts a package of reforms proposed by the National Commission on Social Security Reform.

Under those proposals, however, public colleges and other local-government employers that had already completed a two-year

Continued on Page 24, Column 1



SOURCES: DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, JOHN MINTER ASSOCIATES, AND AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF UNIVERSITY PROFESSORS

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News Summary

Articles on inside pages

The University of Texas is 100 years old this year—and proud of it. Story on Page 4.

Medical-school faculty members seem reluctant to take part in a nationwide study of medical education by the Association of American Medical Colleges. Story on Page 3.

Private colleges increased their income from tuition in 1981-82 by 14 per cent over the previous year. Story on Page 8.

The federal government has accepted a revised plan for the desegregation of Virginia's colleges and universities. Story on Page 20.

In its spare time, a computer at Cornell University has come up with an arithmetic progression of 18 prime numbers. Story on Page 27.

America's dialect humor has long been neglected by the reading public, but a new anthology of "translated" stories is intended to remedy that. Story on Page 29.

American Indians are not a "vanishing breed," according to the author of one of several new books on the subject. Story on Page 31.

Quebec is expected to adopt emergency legislation to break an illegal strike by 11,000 community-college faculty members. Story on Page 23.

The National University in El Salvador should be reopened and allowed to operate autonomously, according to a delegation of American academics that recently visited that country. Story on Page 23.

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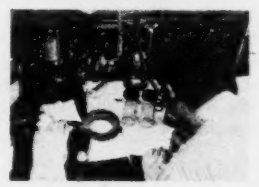
The Reagan Administration's Budget: Some Effects on Higher Education

Student Aid
Students would have to pay at least 40 per cent of education costs to qualify for a grant, but parents could save money for college without paying tax on the interest.



Research
Total funds would be up 10 per cent, with big boosts for astronomy and high-energy physics but a small increase for biomedical studies and a decrease for agriculture.

Arts and Humanities
Reductions would be less than proposed last year: 17 per cent for the National Endowment for the Humanities and 13 per cent for the National Endowment for the Arts.

Science Education
The government would spend $76-million to train more science teachers for the schools and to keep young scientists and engineers from leaving academe for industry.

Minorities
The historically black colleges would get more money, but programs designed to help minority-group students attend college would be cut by more than 75 per cent.

Further details on the budget begin on Page 13.

Fund Cuts Lead Colleges to Hike Fees at Midyear

Hard-pressed institutions in 5 states take rare step

By JACK MAGARRELL

Students at some colleges and universities are discovering this year that the tuition they paid last fall is not the tuition they will have to pay for the winter or spring terms.

Public institutions in at least five states have imposed the unusual tuition increases, in most cases because legislatures have made midyear reductions in their appropriations.

Among recent actions:

▶ Both the University of California and California State University systems have introduced midyear increases in student fees as a result of reductions in the state budget. Most of the increases are effective for this spring.

A $100 increase in student fees at the University of California to offset a $23-million cut in university funds ordered by Gov. George Deukmejian was approved by the university's Board of Regents.

The increase, which goes into effect in the spring quarter, raises undergraduate fees to $1,300 a year and graduate fees to $1,346. It will provide about $12-million, and the rest of the loss in state funds will be made up through a hiring freeze and cuts in programs.

The trustees of the California State University system increased fees by $64 to a total of $514 a year.

▶ In Nebraska, the legislature met in special session last fall because state taxes were not bringing in as much money as had been anticipated when the appropriations for the current year were made. Action to close the gap included a cut of $3.5-million in the appropriations for the University of Nebraska system.

As a consequence, undergraduates in the system are paying 10 per cent more tuition for the spring semester than they did for the fall semester. The extra tuition is expected to make up about $1.2-million of the $3.5-million that was cut from the university budget.

▶ In Virginia, Old Dominion University

Continued on Page 10, Column 1

Campuses Face Changes in Policies as States Raise Legal Drinking Ages

20 states have modified laws since 1976, 4 in past year

By ZOË INGALLS

As many states around the country raise their minimum drinking ages, some college officials say they are losing their ability to monitor and control use of alcohol by students.

Colleges in states with a drinking age of 19 or 20 are faced with particularly difficult logistical problems because their student bodies are effectively divided in half.

In the last year, four states have raised the minimum drinking age: Connecticut, from 18 to 19; Maryland, from 18 to 21; New Jersey, from 19 to 21; and New York, from 18 to 19.

Altogether, since 1976, 20 states have raised their legal drinking age. At least 14 more are considering such action.

Many college officials contend that the new laws probably do not prevent students from drinking, but that they do restrict the colleges' ability to educate students about proper alcohol use and to continue programs aimed at changing their attitudes and behavior.

Officials say the laws also can curtail attempts to encourage students to drink in such settings as on-campus pubs, which can reduce abusive drinking and the type

Continued on Page 10, Column 1

Women's Basketball Enters a New Era

Coaches of the top-ranked women's collegiate basketball teams are convinced that the quality of play in their sport is now first-rate. Their next chore, however, may be tougher than building teams. They must sell the game to fans and to TV networks.

For details, see the "Athletics" section, which begins on Page 21.